TRANSATLANTIC JOTTINGS.

Gleanings from All Parts of the World.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA.

The Riustraled London News states that the will (dated February 26, 1879) of His Imperial Highness Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, formerly of the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, but late of Camden place, Chiselhurst, who died on June I, at Ilyotoyozi River, South Africa, was proved in London on the 20th ult. by Eugène Rouher and Jean Baptiste Francheschini Pietri, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000.

At a cottagers's show prize distribution held recently at Glynde the Speaker of the British House of Commons dwelt on the exceptional absence of sunshine during the past summer. The right honor, able gentieman has ascertained from a self-registering instrument kept in his own garden that during the three summer months of June, July and August, while the sun had been 1,400 hours above the horizon, the luminary had only shone for about four hundred hours.

a cab for any of the audience who gives due to the boxkeeper before the last act. A com-on of twopence is charged, and the fare is paid rance to the boxkeeper, who gives a receipt and number of the cab as soon as it has been retained e employé specially deputed for the purpose, chéatre Français and the Opera Comique are to be about to adopt a similar system. The thus conferred on the Paris public will be im-

As the Emperor William, during the late corps manœuvres in Elsass, was riding through the village of Wolfsheim, within the new lines of Strasburg fortress, he noticed an exceptionally fine looking peasant, with a wooden leg, wearing upon the beast of his bire lines blouse the Cross of the Legisland of the late was to the late of the late was to the late corps and was to the late was the late was to the late was the late wa

gion and several war medals. The Emperor rode up to him, and, addressing him in French, said, "Where have you served, my friend, and where did you lose

KING HUMBERT'S GUARD.

When King Humbert made his entry into Genos ed to run as a guard of honor at the side of the equipage of the King and Queen, partly to protect Their Majesties from imaginary Passanantes and partly to demonstrate their loyalty to the House of Savoy. Dressed in evening costume, black suit, with white neckties, these young men formed a not very pleasing contrast with the bright cuirassiers, and had to run very fast to keep up with the horses very pleasing contrast with the bright cuirassiers, and had to run very fast to keep up with the horses which drew the royal carriage. Genoa is, to say truth, somewhat republican in sentiment, and the eighty young men were unmerarfully ridiculed, and were also insulted. Signor Cavallotti, the deputy, who took the oath of loyalty to the King, but publicly declaring he did not mean to keep it, wrote some verses to throw contempt on the "eighty," and when one of these hapless royalists entered a tavern or cafe he was laughed at and hooted by those entertaining adverse political opinions. About a fortnight ago Signor Gibelli, one of the eighty, being grossly insulted and even struck by a young man in a beer shop, used his stack with effect on the head of his aggressor, producing a severe wound. A challenge to a duel was subsequently given and accepted. The parties crossed the Italian frontier near Mantone and fought with large pistols at twenty-five paces, with liberty to shorten the distance ad Moltum. Gibelli fired first and missed. His adversary, using his privilege, was taking aim with deliberation when his pistol went off by accident. Gibelli, with rather excessive chivalry, declined to profit by this misohance, and told his opponent to try again. The seconds protested against this arrangement, but Gibelli was obstinate and the pistol was again discharged, and Gibelli received the ball in his right breast and fell. The wound was fatal. Poor Gibelli was almost suffocated with blood from internal hemorrhage and oried for water. Water there was none, but a few drops of brandy were poured down his throat. He was removed to a hotel, and died in a few hours. By this sad event one of the most respectable families in Genoa is plunged into bitter sorrow. Signor Cavallotti, the Deputy who wrote vorses in ridicule of the "eighty," was very lately offered by the government a high post in the University of Palermo.

The government of India has picked out from among all its competent servants an Irish surgeon to accompany General Roberts as political agent to Cabul, and will, in all probability, make him the next envoy to the Afghan Court, with full control At once he sees the enclose procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries, the coloriess ones appearing like white specks defting the red stream. Dr. Hiter asserts that from taking careful note of variations in the blood-flow and changes in the corpuscles he has derived great advantages in the treatment of medical cases.

A French musical journal has published two letters written by the old Flemish traveller, Jerome de Cockx, to Jan van Stiegen, of Antwerp, and discovered some time ago by M. Fétis. Cockx visited Martin Luther at Wittenberg, and of the great reformed to the comment of the property of the passion for music. On first visiting Luther the worthy Fleming observed in the room a flute and a guitar, pointing to which his host said.—"When I am neary of writing, when my work with new actor." Then Luther and play an air, whereupon my ideas raturn fresh as a flower dipped in water, the devil takes flight and I resume my work with new ardor." Then Luther drank to the musicians of Flanders, especially to Joaquin, of whom he scutely said.—"Joaquin governs the nusicians of Flanders, especially to Joaquin, of whom he scutely said.—"Joaquin governs the notes, the others are governed by them," adding, "I do not love those who do not love music. Every schoolmaster ought to be a musician; no preacher ought to mount the puipit till he has learnt his sol fa."

> KING THEEBAU AS MRS. GAMP. Extensive preparations are being made at the palace in Mandalay in prospect of a coming event—viz., the confinement of King Theoban's head queen, the Soo-pyah-lat. The Poongees (priests), Poonaks or astrologers, Baydin Sayas or fortune tellers, have been duly consulted, and they have all unanimously come to the conclusive prediction that the new comer will be a royal son, and Theebau has declared that he shall be the royal heir-apparent to the come to the conclusive prediction that the new comer will be a royal son, and Theebau has declared that he shall be the royal heir-apparent to the throne of the King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the White Elephant, the Golden Umbrella, &c. It is reported that the cradle which has just been completed cost the State nearly two lacs of rupees (\$100,000). The cradle was first framed with mango wood and encased with sheet gold inside and outside. Over this is ornamented gold work, set with precious stones of all kinds—damonds, rubles, sapphires, emeralds, &c.—and the work is said to be very superior, as it is turned out by the best of the first class goldsmiths of Upper Burmah. The arrangements for fitting up the cradle are as follows:—A soft bod or cushion covered with green silk velvet, and the sides with embroidered work. This is the manner in which the cradle was to be fixed and how worked. A thick iron rod has been fixed across the room, some twelve feet above the floor, and the cradle is suspended by means of golden cords, made of golden wire for the purpose of swinging, and to work bickward and forward, like punkahs in your part of the world. The king objected to the old method of having the royal cradle pulled by a parcel of old women, so the mechanical and engineering elements of his kingdom were called into requisition, and one of the Italian mechanics has invented a wind-up machine by which the cradle can be set going, once wound up, for a day or night, or unit further orders, to the great delight of the King. The royal babe is to be nursed and brought up in the English style, and for this purpose the sum of 5,000 rupees was given to one of the sisters of the convent here to purchase a complete outfit, and it is said that the sight of Europeans, and of the English partioularly, and yet the foregoing preparations are atter the European fashion.
>
> THE LONDON EDITORS' FRACAS.

Here is another account of the famous fight be-tween the two London editors. It is a more graphic description than that given by Mr. Labouchère himself:—

CETYWAYO AND ZULULAND.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM? - WHAT IS THOUGHT OF CETYWAYO AND PORBES IN NATAL.

DUBBAN, Natal, Sept. 1, 1879. "Cetywayo is captured!" Long ere this letter reaches you the telegraph will have electrified the world with the news that the sable King of the Zulus is in the tells of his enemies, the English. This war has furnished material for four sensations, viz.:—The battle of Isandhiwans, the killing of the Prince Imperial, the battle of Ulundi, and last, but by no means the least, the capture of Cetywayo. It will be remembered that the fight at Ulundi was a victory quite as wonderful as the defeat at Isandhlwans. It is only another exhibition of the con-trarieties which are the experience of most enterprises here. From previous experience it was con sidered impossible for troops to engage the Zulus in the open. This is a pure fallacy. The gun in the hands of a Zulu when in action serves to bother him. Not being sufficiently skilled in its use and being of an excitable nature, the five per cent of the casualties of the British troops have been caused by the assegai, which is thrown with deadly aim and force at an average distance of sirty yards. Until the final clash at ill-fated Isandhlwans, when the soldiery ceased firing, they had met with but few losses; but when the Zulus were allowed to get within throwing range with their fearful asseguis the slaughter commenced, and it was terrible. After the battle of Ulundi the enthusiasm of the Zulus, which was on the wane even before the battle, gave out entirely. Of the ter or fifteen thousand men supposed to have been engaged there only eight hundred or one tive next day with a miserable body guard of perhaps not fifty followers. There had been so many surprises during the progress of the war that the people were prepared for any that might follow, and when Sir for any that might follow, and when Sir Garnet Wolseley was hurrying the troops away to England and elsewhere it was feared that Cetywayo might raily his scattered army and deal ablow which would stagger the British. However, the capture of the much-dreaded potentate aweeps away the fears, and the colonial mind is exercised in devising a way to renounce all responsibility for the war and to keep Zululand for the whites.

SETTLEMENT OF ZULULAND.

"What will be done with Zululand?" is a question put on all sides, which seems as hard to answer as the war seemed hard to finish. The imperial government seems loath to declare it British, and from the action of Sir Garnot Wolseley in dividing it between the chiefs who had tendered their allegiance it would seem that it was the intention to leave the country in worse hands than before the war. The

DOUGREY'S DIVORCE.

SINGULAR MARITAL RELATIONS OF A WELL KNOWN TURPMAN-LIVING WITH BIS WIFE AFTER HE HAD OBTAINED A DIVORCE-THE WOMAN'S SUIT AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

James Dougrey, somewhat prominently known as a turfman in this city and who till recently was su-perintendent of the first division of the Champlain Canal, has not—according to his own statements— led a very happy married life. He was married on the 15th of July, 1859, and lived with his wife as harmoniously, he thinks, as the average married man for about nine years, when he became satisfied that Mrs. Dougrey had not kept inviolate her marrial vows. Acting upon this belief he instituted proceedings for divorce against his wife in this city, he then being a resident here and partner of "Tom". Cregan, the turfman. The summons and complaint that time associated with Thomas C. Fields, Dougrey's counsel. After the testimony taken had been submitted to the Court Judge Ingraham granted a decree of divorce. So ends the first chap-

dual avocations being still combined with hotel reeping. Meantfine his wife gave birth to nine children, only three of whom, however, are living. During all these years Mrs. Dougrey asserts, she knew nothing whatever of the divorce obtained by her husband. In September last she made upher mind that Mr. Dougrey had been unfathful to her, and brought an action against him in the Supreme Court of Rensselaer county (Mr. Dougrey being the proprietor of the Rensselser Park House, at Mechanicsville) for divorce, charging her spouse with aduriery. Application was made to Judge Bockes, at Saratega, for alimony and counsel lees. To her utter astonishment, as she avers, Mrs. Dougrey was confronted in this action by the decree of divorce, already alluded to, granted by Judge Ingraham. Of course, in the face of such a document, made potential by the usual judicial seals, there was no other alternative for Judge Bockes but to dismiss the proceedings then and there. Mrs. Dougrey was not so assily satisfied. Through her counsel, Mr. Schooley, application was made yesterday to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the decree of divorce granted by Judge Ingraham set aside on the ground of fraud.

Many affidavits were read on behalf of Mrs. Dougrey. One was by Rev. Albert H. Stubbs, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Mechanicsville. The only point of interest in this is that Mrs. Dougrey has been for years a member of his church in good and regular standing. Several of the affidavits simply set forth that since the granting of the decree of divorce by Judge Ingraham Mr. and Mrs. Dougrey had lived together as man and wife. Her mother, her son, aged mineteen, and various persons employed as domestics in the house state they had never heard about the decree of divorce was granted to be wholly untrue.

The counter affidavits read on behalf of Mr. Dougrey by his counsel, Mr. L. E. Griffith, of Troy, give a somewhat different version to the story. One of the affidavit shapes her more than a surface of the surfavity a

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales took place yesterday at the

ments, with lot 30x102.2, No. 401 East 76th st., n. a., 70 ft. c. of 1st av., to plaintiff.

Poreclosure sale of the four story brown stone front dwelling, with lot 20x30, No. 101 East 65th st., n. e. corner of 4th av., to plaintiff...

Poreclosure mis of the three story brown stone front dwelling, with lot 18,3x10.11, No. 25 East 127th st., n. s., 288.5 ft. a. of 5th av., to plaintiff...

The sale of No. 453 West Fifty-sixth street was ad-

OFFICIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. The following is a statement showing the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office

October 15, 1879:

87th st. a. s. 99 ft. c. of av. A. 38.4x81.8; T. Burwell (referee) to Germania Life Insurance Company.

Sth av. n. c. corner of 125th st., 85x19311; Ehrabeth F. Washburm and husband to Jease W. Powers.

63d st., s. a. 30 ft. w. of 1st av. 20x100.5; Mary H. Farnan and husband to Johial Read.

70th st. n. s. 246 ft. c. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Frank S. Martin to John J. Silberhen.

70th st., n. s., same property; Rachel Martin to same. 70th st., n. s., 346 ft. q. of 4th av., 20x109.5; Frank S. Martin to John J. Silberhorn.

70th st., n. s., same property; Rachel Martin to same.

West 3d st., n. s., 75 ft. s. of Thompson st., 25x00;

G. F. Martans (rotoreo) to Catharine Townsend.

Monroe st., s. s., 125.3 ft. y. of Walnut st., 25x85.11;

Martha Reynolds and others to John M. Stearns.

Same property; W. A. Boyd (roforeo) to same.

48th st., s., 525 ft. y. of Sta av., 25x10.5; J. W.

Doscher to Meta Doscher

68th st., s., 125 ft. y. of Sta av., 75x200.10 to 67th st., x160x1rrgular; Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to John A. Stewart.

Madison st., s., 56,2 ft. n. of Munigomory st., 16x 75; R. B. Gwillin refereet to A. J. Staitt.

75; R. B. Gwillin refereet to A. J. Staitt.

75; R. B. Gwillin refereet to 4 J. Staitt.

75; R. B. Gwillin refereet to 5 John F. Idon.

21st st. n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x18.9; William McGeorgo, Jr., and wife to Mary A. Barcrott.

14 v. O. (No. 305), 25x70; Henry Wissemann and wife to Elizabeth Goopfert.

75th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x102.2; Adam Kunkel to Henry Gerlach.

Madison av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 38th st., 25x70.8; S. J. Cowen (referee) to Alla E. Boriand.

34th st., East (No. 11), 25x18.0; Joseph Harker and wife to William W. Aator.

10 Sath st., s., 46115; ft. s. of 9th st., 25x70.8; S. J. Cowen (referee) to Alla E. Boriand.

Washington av., e. s., 50x100 (23d ward); Lennon B. Tripo, (Suberlif, &c., to Frederick Bruckman.

15th st., s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x100; Chemone L. Hauell and others to Susan G. Main.

Park av., s., 100 ft. w. of 32d st., 20x100; Chemone L. Hauell and others to Susan G. Main.

121st st., n. s., 122 ft. c. of 4th av., 17x100 ft. products at R. Nieburto Christopher B. Keegh.

121st st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.10; John Jh. Deane and others to Joseph Murray.

13 de st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.10; John Jh. Deane and others to Joseph Murray. 121st st., n. s., 192 ft. e, of 4th av., 173,100,11; same to same to same.

116th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 100,100,10; John H. Deane and others to Joseph Murray.

17,000 ft., Louise Wallace to same.

110th st., s. s., 224 ft. w. of 4th av., 22,100,11; John H. Deane and wife to Thomas Treacy.

13,100 ft., 100,100 ft., 1

Grand et., n. s., from Broadway to Crosby et. (10);
years); George Bitss and others to Mills & Gibb. \$40,000
Agate, Joseph, to Alice L. Orton, s. s. of 55th st., e.
of 8th av.; 2 years.

Auld, Thomas and wife, to Bonjamin Parker, s. 5,329
of Softhst, w of Broadway to Broadway to Softhst, w. of Broadway to Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. s. of Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. s. of Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. s. of Softhst, w. s. of Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. s. of Softhst, w. of Softhst, w. s. of Softhst, w. of Softhst,

Treacy, Thomas F., to John H. Deane, s. s. of 110th

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Question of Legal Practice.

THE NARRAGANSETT COLLISION.

Illicit Distillers Set Free and Rearrested.

On the 2d of August last Mary H. Reeve, the wife of a New York lawyer, was on her way from Cable's, at Coney Island, to the Oceanic Hotel. In order to get to the latter hotel she had to walk along a plank get to the latter hotel she had to walk along a plank road belonging to the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, and, while going over this walk, one of the planks on which she stepped raised up. She fell through the opening, a distance sustained injuries to her limbs, which are described in the complaint. She sued the railroad company to recover damages, as also has her husband for loss of services. Mr. John H. Bergen, of counsel for the railroad company, made a motion yestesterday before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order compelling the plaintiff to submit to a physical examination at the lands of some eminent physician to be mamed by the Court. He supported his motion by citing the case of Walsh and Sayre in Howard's Reports, and an lowa case, as showing that the Court had the power. The motion was opposed by Mr. Charles Blandy, counsel for the plaintiff, who contended that the Court had no power, and that the exercise of it would amount to a trespass, and cited in support of his position a number of cases both in England and in this country. He contended, further, that if the Court had the power that it would not exercise it in this case because a physical examination would not assist science, inasmuch as all evidences of wounds, cuts, scars or injuries had passed away and the parts restored to their normal condition. Judge Barrett said that the question was a very important one and reserved his decision.

gainst the steamboat Narragansett was continued District Court. Late in the afternoon of June 26, 1877, as the excursion steamer City Point was returnpier No. 30 North River, the steamboat Narragan-sett, of the Stenington line, moved out from her

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

Quite a number of criminals left the Court of Ge eral Sessions yesterday—not going as they pleased but under sentence of imprisonment. John Stack, a youth of eighteen, robbed the cellar of Ernest Panstein who keeps a restaurant at No. 41 Franklin street, and took all the property, and Franklin street, and took all the property, and on admitting his guilt Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for eighten months. A sailor named John Leo received a similar sentence on pleading guilty to the charge of having forced an entrance to the lager beer saloon of John Schneckenburg, No. 64 East Fourteenth street, and stealing \$2.55 from the till. Otto Alexander, a lad of eighteen years, carried off \$60 and a check for \$350, drawn on the Metropolitan Bank, belonging to his employer Charles Blancke, No. 97 Codar street. He was sent to the State Prison for cighteen mouths. William Mauzer, who was charged with complicity in the robbery of a gold watch, valued at \$100, the property of James H. Hilgas, No. 401 Broadway, pleaded guilty. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS IN COURT. A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Bene-dict in the United States Circuit Court on the motion to quash the indictment against Daniel Sullivan, aliase Daniel J. Nagle, and Charles Williams, charging them with carrying on an illicit distillery. The motion was made on the ground that the indictment did not mention the street in which the distillery was found. Judge Benedict hold this comasion to be fatal and quashed the indictment. Assistant Dis-

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES. While John McGarty, of Brooklyn, lay down on por at the corner of West and Fulton streets, after a Williams, who relieved: him of \$3 and a bottle of medicine. Officer Feeney, however, witnessed the

Williams, who relieved him of \$3 and a bottle of medicine. Officer Feeney, however, witnessed the operation and promptly arrested the thief. The prisoner was indicted for larceny from the person, and on being arraigned in the Court of Moneral Sessions yesterday pleaded guilty. Judge Cowing sent him to the State Prison for one year.

An old man named James McNaily, charged with stealing \$25 worth of clothing from the room of Henry Rebblinges, No. 264 East Tenth street, on the 25th ult., was arraigned for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The aged prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and in the course of his pitiful story informed the Court that in consequence of his son's death he had drank too much liquor and that when he took the clothing he was unconscious of the act. Judge Cowing, after exacting a promise from the prisoner that he would refrain from liquor henceforth, suspended, sentence and let him go.

The case of Kate West, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, with having thirteen counterfeit trade dollars in her possession, was called, and her bail bond was forfeited and a bench warrant issued for her arrest. Later in the morning she came into court and was arrested on the bench warrant saued for her arrest. Later in the morning she came into court and was arrested on the bench warrant saued for her arrest. Later in the Morning she came into court and was arrested on the bench warrant saued for her arrest. Later in the Morning she came into court and was arrested on the bench warrant saued for her arrest. Later in the Morning she came into court and was arrested on the bench warrant and sent to Ludiew Street Jail. She will be brought up for trial this morning.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 308, 310, 312, 318, 34, 98, 110, 155, 179, 181, 189, 218, 253, 303, 305, 311, 316, 316, 325, 328, 329, 331. 346, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 267, 271, 272, 273, 374, 375, 278 to 326 inclusive.

SUPPEME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge Davis, presiding, Judges Brady and Ingals.—Nos. 240, 241, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 263, 264, 255, 266, 176, 200, 181, 184, 186.

SUPPEME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Law and fact—Nos. 196, 257, 208, 234, 143, 65, 86, 84, 125, 102, 164, 167, 187, 190, 225, 210, 215, 216, 103, 26, 186, 119, 201, 211, 217.

SUPPEME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 129, 1072, 1527, 199, 1030, 1215, 125, 1605, 1250, 1290, 1291, 1802, 770, 1163, 35, 1422, 1424, 1431, 1443, 1444, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1161, 1169, 1212, 1556, 1567, 1558, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1576, 1566, 1567, 1558, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1576, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, Part 2—Held by Judge Nawrence.—Nos. 1012, 303, 676, 1831, 1674, 1675, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1577, 1578, 1577, 1578, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1599, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1544, 1545, 1566, 1567, 1558, 1569, 1567, 1508, 1569, 1507, 1577, 1578, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1591, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1507, 1507, 1577, 1578, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1591, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1507, 1507, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1500, 1507, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1500, 1507, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1544, 1545, 1566, 1567, 1538, 1539, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1504, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1507, 1508, 1500, 1501, 1

1112, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168,

1112, 1150, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1160, 1170.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Goeddynov 165, 243, 285, 304, 197, 247, 16, 228, 360, 11, 273, 272, 442, 280, 2819. Part 2—Adjourned until November 3. Part 3.—Heid by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 166, 256, 3258, 179, 2211, 302, 303, 150, 3170, 188, 3271, 3763, 303, 306, 308.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Cowing.—The People vs. Marks Napon. grand larceny; Same vs. Michael Maloney, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John T. Roberts, grand larceny. Part 2.—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. John Smith, homicide; S-me vs. Henrietta Gower, grand larceny; Same vs. David Goldstein, grand larceny; Same vs. Seymour Brewster, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Connors, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John V. Setter V. J. Medinnis vs. Steamtug Contracted Connors, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John V. Steamtug U. S. Grant; J. J. Unnevehr vs. Steamship Hindoo; H. Fleming vs. Steamship Staincliffe.

DENIZENS OF THE PRAIRIE

BUFFALOES THAT EXECUTE UPTON'S TACTICS-AN ANTELOPE AS A FILE CLOSER-THE BE-FRACTORY WOLF AND THE ACROBATIC PRAIRIE

the antelope when it wasn't as big as a kitten, and the prairie wolf when the eyes were scarcely open. They are all over four years old now, and I trained They are all over four years old now, and I tri them myself."

them myself...

The speaker was John Richardson, who for ten years has been serving Uncle Sam as a private soldior at Forts D. A. Russell, Harker, Wallace and other outposts on the Indian frontier. He varied the idleness of garrison life by studying the habits of the prairie animals, and as a result he has been able not only to make pets of three buffalces—a cow with two calves, a bull and a helfer—an antelope, a ham, where they will be kept until he can give an exhibition, which will probably be had at Jerome Park or Fleetwood.

"What can the buffaloes do?" asked the HERALD

"What can the buffaloes do?" asked the HYBALU reporter.

"Well, I would hate to tell you witnout proving it, because you'll think I'm boasting. We'll have a little exhibition soon as I feed 'em. You see they've been on the cars since Thursday, when I started from Leavenworth, I had the buffaloes out at Rochester, and like enough they're scared and won't obey orders first rate.

The prairie dog nestled on his master's shoulder, the wolf suesked at his heels, and the sintelope walked alongside the buffaloes, all of their responding to their master's voice by following him through the stock yard of the New York Central Railroad.

THE ANIMALE FED.

athlete.

It is Richardson's intention to give exhibitions of the chase of the buffalo, as the Indians do it with bow and arrows, and to that end he has brought with him a mustang and a bow, with blunt arrows. "I use blunt arrows because I wouldn't hurt my Meadow Grass, would I?" and the master put his arm careasingly over the shaggy neck of the heifer, while she responded by affectionately rubbing his hand with her nose.

FERRYBOATS VS. TUGBOATS.

tugboats should keep the middle of the stream and thereby avoid danger. Practically this would be no solution of the issue. Ferryboat pilots would pay centre of the river as they do into and near the slips. The real facts are that the general incompetency of the ferryboat pilots is the cause of all the trouble. Taken from the dock hands at hazard, or by selection if that be a knowledge of piloting consists in trying to steer as straight a line as possible from slip to slip. If they deviste or miss the line thousands of passengers can testify to the hours of tedious waiting consequent testify to the hours of tedious waiting consequent to recovery of that line. Without the wide passages into slips the chances would be hazardous, for even with ample scope for movement it is a crash, bang and general upsetting on almost every trip. Now, this does not speak well for their capacities or training in the line of pilotage duty, and the frequent occurrence of secidents and collisions, both published and unknown, makes the matter of incompotence even more paintul. Per contre as to the little tugs, veins and pulsating arteries they might almost be termed to this great commercial heart. The pilots on them graduate from boyhood to manhood in the line of their business. It requires skill of eye, steadiness of nerve and hand and an alertness that a ferryboat pilot is never required to secure. The necessity for short and rapid turns, of management in emergency that would lead to encomium are the general attributes of the tug pilots. A ferryboat pilot would have to serve an apprenticeship on a tug if he were to apply for a situation as pilot. The tug pilot can pilot a steamship. This is generally conceded. The wages of tup pilots as against those of ferryboat pilots are an aptillustration of the difference in the estimated value of the men. But how are the chances of navigation to be improved in this warfare between the men of monopolic corporations—careless and indifferent—and tugs that tow our commercial boats and make our business? Are the tugs and commerce to be obliterated, because the ferry companies will not pay decent prices to competent men? It acems to shape itself into that interrogatory. A ferryboat can see a tug from the moment of leaving the slip until she reaches the other. Yet the chances are that the ferryboat will sicer upon the tug. If a tug stops for the steamer, her own tow swoops upon her, damaging by collision. Perhaps my suggestion that fences, with gateways, across the lines of all ferries, might be made available. Let the ferryboat companies think of it. In all candor, though, the p to recovery of that line. Without the wid

A Vandalis (Ohio) despatch to the Cincinnati